



Today's Weather: Moderate or fresh east winds. Fair.
Waves: 10 to 15 ft. in height.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1022.3 mbs.
20.19 in. Temperature, 80.7 deg. F. Dew point, 41 deg. F. Re-
lative humidity, 48%. Wind direction, East. Wind force, 19 knots.
High water: 5 ft. 2 in. at 12.17 p.m. Low water: 2 ft.
7 in. at 6.50 p.m.

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VOL. V NO. 43 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1950. Price 20 Cents

Dramatic Rescue At Sea

LINER BATTLES THROUGH FOG

Copenhagen, Feb. 20.—Signals from a fainting radio operator in a blinding fog in the Kattegat guided the 11,000-ton Swedish-American liner, Stockholm, through fog to the rescue of 108 terrified passengers today from the 3,038-ton Danish mail boat, the Kronprins Olav.

Navigating "blind" through dense fog, the liner picked up the passengers and some of the crew seven miles off the Swedish coast.

The radio operator, a 52-year-old Dane named Erlendson, was overcome by fumes at the controls. He struggled to the deck. When the air revived him he crawled on his hands and knees to his cabin and continued to send his SOS call until help was on the way.

No one was injured. The liner was the only ship at first able to reach the Kronprins Olav, the other vessels having to turn back to port because of the fog.

TERRIFYING SCENES

One report said that a cigarette end, dropped by a passenger who had fallen asleep in his cabin, set fire to the ship. A passenger stated, however, that the blaze began after a galleys oil burner exploded.

Passengers described terrifying scenes as the fire spread in the dark.

Half-dressed and half-awake, men and women took to the boats in a fog lit by the leaping flames. There was some panic when rumours started that the lifeboats had been burned. It was soon made clear that this was only a rumour.

Roused passengers, many still wearing pyjamas and night-dresses, were assembled in the Stockholm's saloon for questioning after they had been transferred from the burning vessel.

All paid high tribute to the efficiency of the Kronprins Olav's crew. It was generally agreed that only the calm (Contd. on Page 5, Col. 1)

NO CHANGE IN BRITISH POLICY TO HOLD H.K.

British Political Leaders On European Unity

New York, Feb. 20.—The views of the leaders of Britain's three main political parties on European unity were published here tonight, 48 hours before the people of their country go to the polls.

Mr. Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, said, "The British Government regard the creation of a sound European economy and the re-establishment of confidence in Europe as one of the fundamental objectives of their policy. They are determined to persevere in their efforts to build up a Europe free from want and fear."

Conservatives Claim Swing To Right

London, Feb. 20.—The Labour (Government) Party was today backing its faith in victory in Thursday's General Election by laying on plans for elaborate London celebrations.

At the same time a great wave of optimism swept the Conservative Party here tonight—there days before polling.

Party managers reported that a canvass of 90 per cent of the 34,000,000 electors disclosed a pronounced swing to the Right "gaining momentum every hour."

Lord Woolton, Chairman of the Conservative Party, told an Election meeting in Lincolnshire today, "It is neck and neck and it is going to be a great and exciting finish."

No Sign Of Missing Man

But bookmakers today were giving an "odds on" price for Socialist chances of gaining a second term of power. One well-known bookmaker who quoted odds of six to four on the prospect of a Left-wing victory, and odds of six to five against the chances of Conservative victory, today turned cautions with no particular biases either way.—Reuter.

Killers Surrender

Amara, Eritrea, Feb. 20.—Two men, who shot an Italian lorry driver dead on the road to Addis Ababa yesterday, surrendered to villagers today when their ammunition ran out.

The driver's Eritrean mate, first believed to have been kidnapped when the driver was killed, later arrived at a native village and led a party to the men.—Reuter.

Foreign Office Statement MAO TSE-TUNG MAY RAISE SUBJECT

London, Feb. 20.—The Foreign Office said today that there was no change in Britain's policy to hold Hongkong and the Colonial Office said colonial policy was one platform on which there were no political party differences.

It has been observed, however, that Labour government spokesmen, while voicing determination to defend Hongkong militarily, have indicated willingness to talk with the Chinese Communists about the future of the Colony.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, said in February last year: "There is no question whatever of our giving Hongkong up unless we decide to do so by mutual agreement."

Conservative Party spokesmen, both in Parliament and in election manifestos, have emphasised that they have "no intention of being either jostled or talked out of Hongkong."

No one anticipates that the question of the Hongkong treaties will be raised by the Chinese Communists for some time yet, possibly not this year, but it is agreed that the general election on Thursday may well determine whether or not the British government will even talk about Hongkong with the Chinese Communists.

HK Border Activity Denied

Authoritative quarters in Hongkong today discounted a French agency report from Taipei quoting a Nationalist Defence Ministry spokesman as saying that two Chinese Communist armies are massing along the Hongkong border and that intensive military preparations are going on in the area.

The Army spokesman in Hongkong said there was no unusual military activity on the Chinese side, and the number of Communist troops was not more than had been there before.

Security officials along the border said there were few Communist regular troops in the region immediately adjoining the border. Troop movements had been reported further inland, but this activity appeared to be part of a steady movement as new troops arrived in transit or to replace formations sent elsewhere.

In certain unofficial quarters, the view is held that these troop movements may be connected with the preliminary build-up for an invasion of Nationalist-held Hainan Island, which has been reported frequently to be next on the Communists' military programme.

Official quarters do not expect any immediate demand from the Chinese Communists for a revision of the Hongkong treaties, but they have taken note of Mao's repeated declaration that he intends to tear up all "treacherous treaties" that have been effected with imperialistic nations.

MAY SEEK REVISION
It is expected that Mao will at least seek a revision of the Hongkong treaties, firstly, in order to counter any Communist power's allegations that he is countenancing the presence of imperialism on Chinese territory, and secondly, in order to avail himself of the many economic advantages, which Hongkong offers.

The question is being more discussed during the closing speeches of the general election campaign in which the major parties are making known their respective Commonwealth and colonial policies.

The Conservative Party Joint maintained there is no doubt that the Chinese Communists will use every weapon short of armed assault to force the British out of Hongkong.

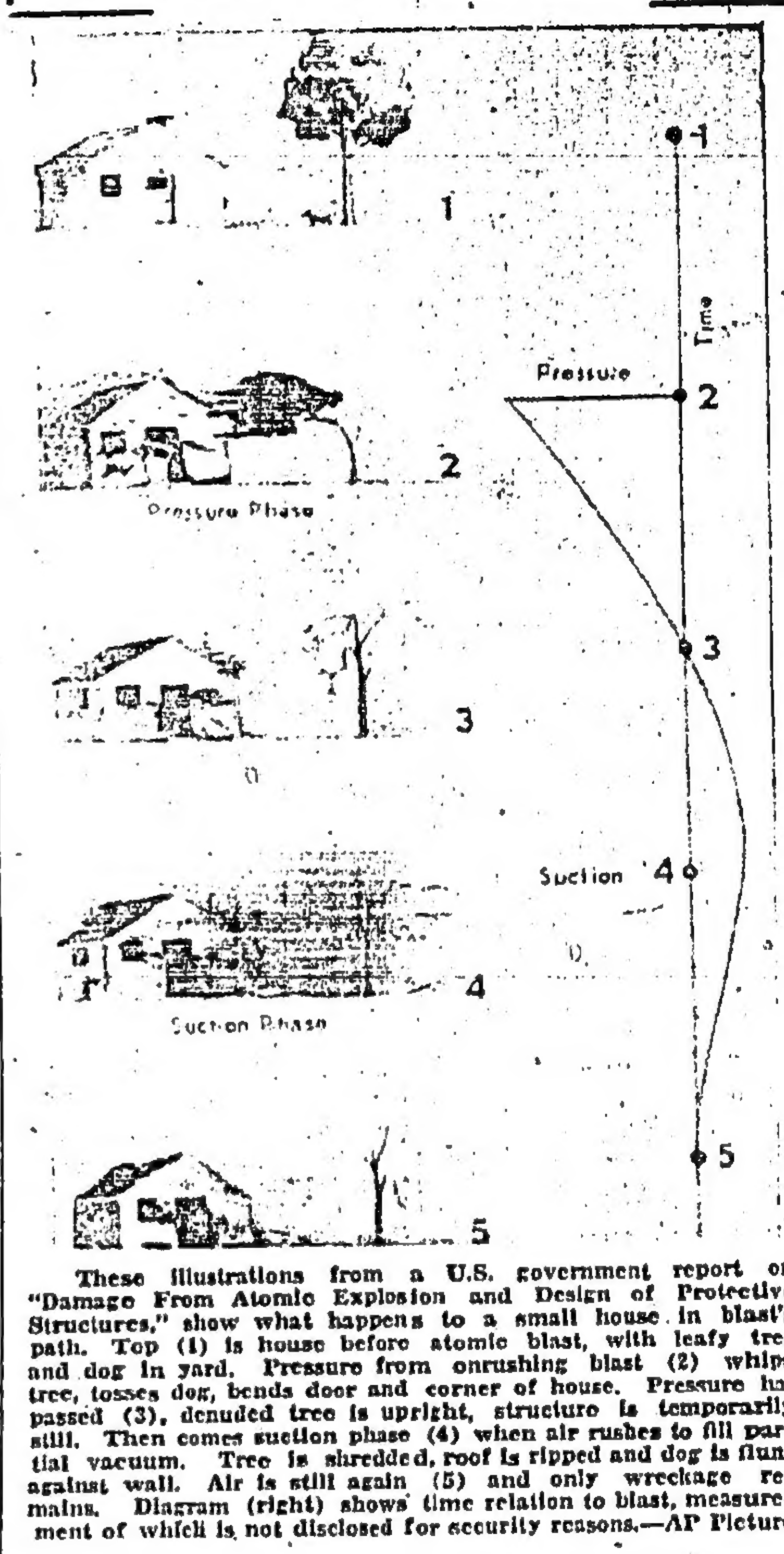
The Labour Party is banking on friendly relations with the Peking government and the belief that Communist China will recognize that Hongkong should continue as an outlet and inlet for Chinese commerce.—United Press.

Russians Free Lorries

Berlin, Feb. 20.—Lorries, loaded with metal for Berlin, detained by Russian guards on the outskirts of the city yesterday, began to trickle into Berlin this afternoon after being held for nearly 48 hours.

The West German police reported this evening that 10 out of the reported 21 lorries halted, but four barriers loaded up by the Soviet authorities at Wittenberg, a British transport official stated.—Reuter.

Atomic Blast's Effect



Marshall Plan Aid To Be Slashed By US\$150,000,000

Washington, Feb. 20.—United States officials, through a spokesman, notified Congress today that they wanted only US\$2,950,000,000 to carry on the Marshall Plan during the fiscal year beginning on July 1—US\$150,000,000 less than the total earmarked for the European recovery programme in President Truman's budget message last month.

Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and usually the Senate's spokesman on matters such as this, tonight made public a bill to carry out (third-year operations of the Marshall Plan which "provided this figure."

Mr. Connally also announced that he and the chairman of the House Foreign Committee, Representative John Kee, would introduce bills in both chambers on this subject tomorrow.

JOINT SESSION
The House and Senate Committees will meet in a joint session then to hear the Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, and the Economic Co-operation Administrator, Paul Hoffman, explain the administration recommendations.

Senator Connally's bill would provide US\$2,950,000,000 in new funds for Mr. Hoffman's agency for the 1951 fiscal year, but would also make available for next year any unspent funds remaining at the end of the current fiscal year.

Another provision would authorize Mr. Hoffman to transfer funds to any clearing house established by Marshall plan countries of Western Europe to provide for exchange of currencies. Mr. Hoffman is seeking this provision to strengthen his drive to break down trade barriers between European countries.

COMMITTEE EXPLAINS

The bill specified the clearing house would be established "to facilitate development of transferability of European currencies or liberalisation of trade by participating countries with one another and with other countries."

The explanation released by the Senate Committee said European payments agreements during the first two years of

France's Labour Front In Turmoil

Paris, Feb. 20.—Strike threats threw France's shakily labour front into new turmoil tonight. Labour unions and employers came to grips for the first time since the war in direct negotiations on wages. Major developments included:

1. Some 7,000 workers walked off the job at the nationalised Renault automobile plant. A strike ballot was set for tomorrow and might produce a walkout of more than 200,000 automobile and metal industry employees in and around Paris.
2. Communist-led labour unions called a 24-hour strike of dock workers at Marseille for February 27 and threatened to extend it to all French ports.
3. Workers in the Nationalised electricity plants threatened to walk out in support of demands for higher wages.
4. A strike of some 10,000 lawyers, doctors and other professional men and shopkeepers was called for Wednesday in protest against the mounting tax burden.

COMMUNIST ORDERS

Several weeks ago the Communist leaders ordered dockers not to load supplies for French forces in Indo-China nor discharge United States military aid shipments to France. The government for several days has been making large-scale preparations to deal with any trouble when the first military aid shipments arrive early in March.

Troops under strong police protection loaded a ship at La Pallice today with equipment for Indo-China after dock workers had refused to do so. In the past two weeks troops also loaded ships at Marseille, St. Nazaire, Le Havre and other ports.

A general strike by dockers was called for February 27 at Marseille as a protest against the government's action. The strike was probably intended as a test of Communist labour unions' ability to bring port workers out in case of a major showdown when American military aid shipments start pouring in.—United Press.

EX-MINISTER ASSASSINATED

Mexico City, Feb. 20.—A man identified as Jose Gallestra, former Spanish Minister to Bolivia, was shot to death today on Mexico City's main street. He was hit by two bullets as he stood in the doorway of a building.

Special police arrested Gabriel Frits Rouco, 38-year-old Cuban of Spanish descent, on suspicion of murder. The reason for the killing was not immediately known.

(The Spanish Embassy in Washington said Gallestra was still a member of the Spanish diplomatic service at the time of his death. It said he had been sent to Mexico City as an "observer").—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Test For British Electors

MOST of the sound and fury of the General Election campaign is over. The party leaders and their principal lieutenants have completed their tours, and, so far as the nation generally is concerned, have said their words. The next two days will be spent by local candidates employing their persuasive powers to win the votes of their constituents, and with personal canvassing by party "hack" workers. So far as the nation is concerned the programmes have been presented and the most telling phrases in their favour already pronounced. Most voters by now, it can be reasonably assumed, have made up their minds how they will vote next Thursday. The pastime of the hour is to try and assess the relative prospects of the various parties, and from this distance it is a tantalising and provocative diversion because there is so little background on which to work. For those in Hongkong, however, whose personal party preferences may cloud judgment, the Reuter report that the campaign has shown that the electors this time are more concerned in fact-finding that fault-finding suggests that it would be foolish to attempt too positive a forecast of the outcome. If the political experts are to be accepted it would seem that the British voter has decided that this election is one of the most important in the history of the nation—therefore he (and she) intends to vote conscientiously, rather than from sentiment. It is a good sign and indicative of the political maturity of the British voter. Judging from agency reports, the campaign has been remarkably free of acrimony. All parties have seemingly endeavoured to get to grips with prime issues and have avoided, as far as possible, personalities, and innuities. As a result the elec-

U.S. Mine Workers Cited For Contempt Of Court

Washington, Feb. 20.—Federal Judge Richmond Keach today cited the United Mine Workers for contempt of court on the grounds that the 370,000 striking coal miners "wilfully and wrongfully" ignored his back-to-work order.

Judge Keach gave the union until next Friday to get its members back into the pits. If it fails to do so, he has scheduled a trial on the contempt citation for next Monday.

The court order, the UMW are accused of flouting, was issued by Mr. Keach nine days ago, after President Truman invoked the Taft-Hartley law in the coal deadlock. A few hours before signing the contempt order, Mr. Keach had extended the temporary anti-strike order until March 3.

The government late today brought contempt charges against the mine workers for their refusal to dig coal under the Federal Court order and Mr. Keach signed the order directing them to "show cause" why they should not be found in contempt.

Lewis and his UMW bargaining team continued negotiations with the coal mine operators this afternoon, and scheduled another session for tomorrow, but there was no sign that they were nearing agreement.—United Press.

Film Divorce

Hollywood, February 20.—Film Actress Marguerite Chapman got a divorce today from Bentley Ryan on her testimony that he continually criticised her during their year of marriage.—United Press.

LEE Liberty

4 SHOWS AT
2.30, 5.15, 7.20
& 9.20 P.M.

4 SHOWS AT
2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY



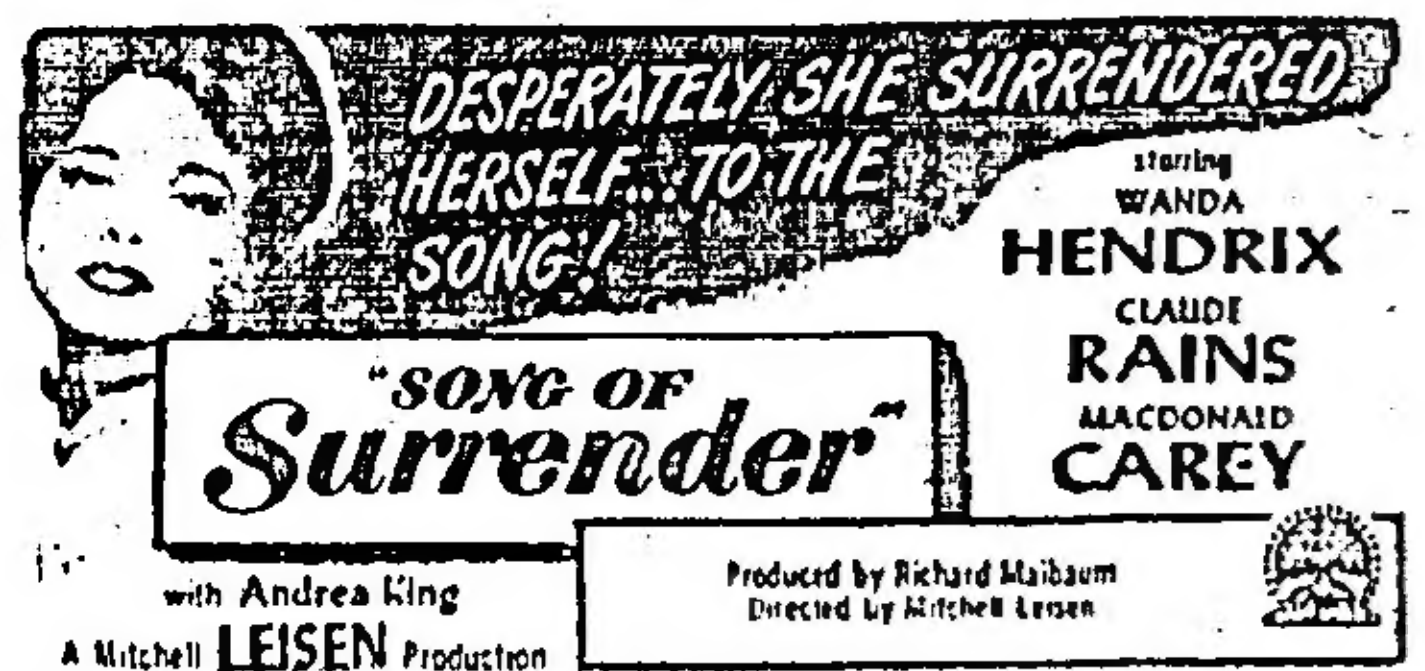
ADDED ATTRACTION: Latest Paramount Noveltoon

"LEPRECHAUN'S GOLD"

LIBERTY MORNING SHOW DAILY AT 11.00 A.M. "COLOUR CARTOONS"

NEXT CHANGE AT THE LEE THEATRE

Featuring First Time on the Screen the GOLDEN VOICE of ENRICO CARUSO



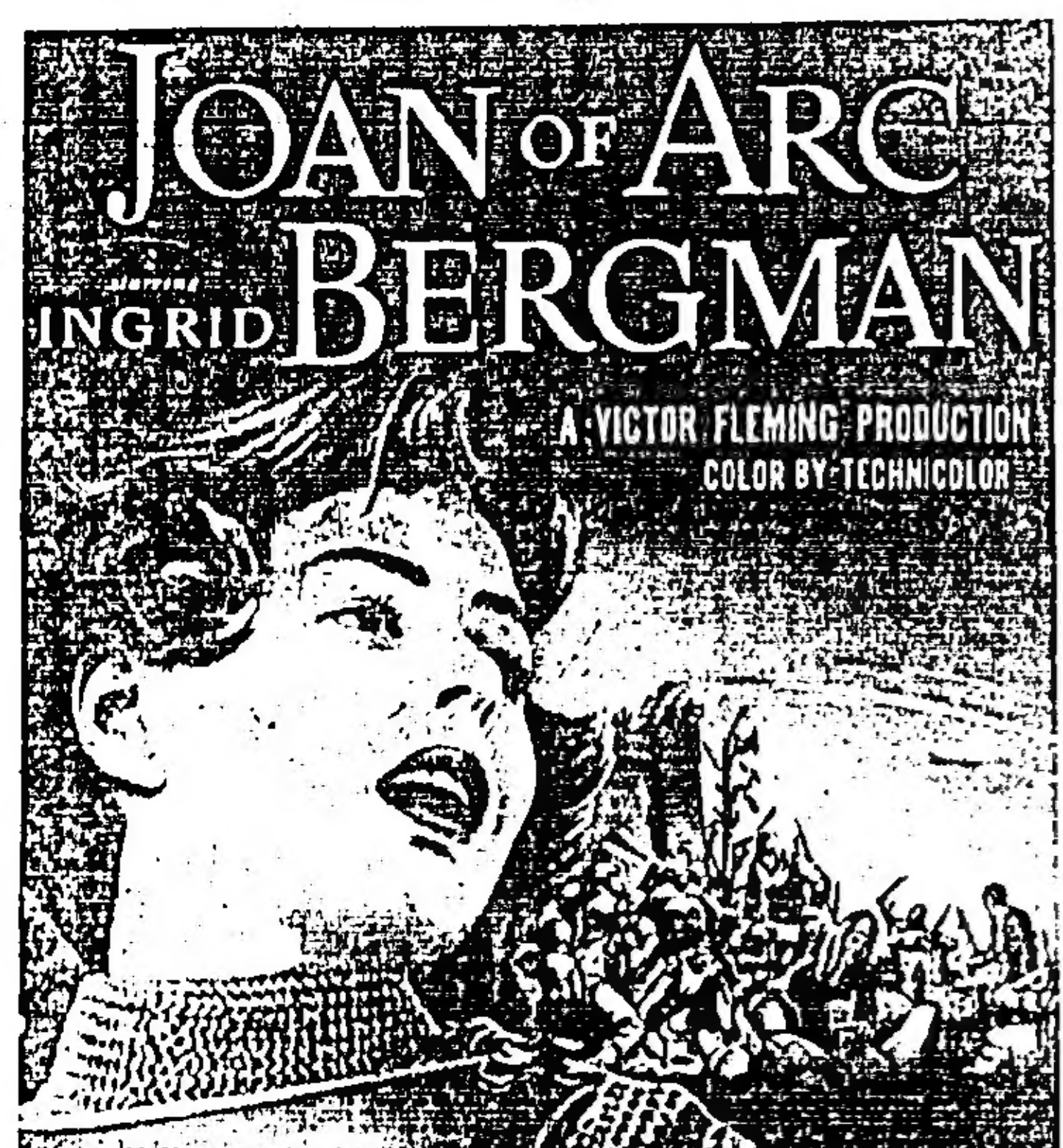
SHOWING TO-DAY KING'S SHOWING TO-DAY

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW, 5 SHOWS DAILY

* Please Note The Change of Time *

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PART I: 12.30, 2.30 AND 7.30
PART II: 5.30 AND 9.30

WOMANSENSE

Dior, Too, Goes Back To The 20's

And amusing nylon hats open like umbrellas

By Fileen Ascroft

THE 1920 theme strongly influences the Dior collection. He shows the bathing-dress neckline and the straight, short, sleeveless dress, but softens the lines with a shaped belt. Jackets are short and loose and coats are tubular, with low belts and pockets.

Many suits have deep reverses; a very new neckline is a simple horseshoe collar with the bust filled in with a straight modest vest.

The Flying Panel appears here and there, mostly in the buttoned or not as desired. Many coats feature this side buttoning with the panel swinging loose at will.

Flounced hems

A secondary line is the reintroduction of the full-flared skirt and tight waist for coats and dresses, many of which have flounced hems and under-pellicoles.

Amusing hats of nylon, open and close like umbrellas, and can be tucked away in a handbag. One large cartwheel was made entirely of swan's feathers, another of a miniature hayrick. Real twigs were used to trim birds' nest models.

Lavish embroidery appeared on day and evening dresses. Gullwing lace in straw, white cotton or gold silk and wild

flowers in silk long-sleeved embroidery on linen dresses. Evening gowns of all lengths, sheer-like or billowing, were heavy with glittering beadwork fringe and sequins. Dior introduces a new diamond chain-mail necklace to cover strapless shoulders.

Ball gowns

The full ball gowns, in sweeping tulle, lace and organza, with swirling tulle draperies, each one more voluminous and beautiful than the last, were shown to a chorus of "Ohs" and "Ahs," and even matter-of-factly American buyers permitted themselves a "bravo."

All shades of blue run through the collection from palest pastels to deep navy. There is also lots of black and white, and combinations of a mushroom and black and navy and white.

Chiffon handkerchiefs of gay colours are tucked into concealed hip pockets.

For evenings he attaches tiny horns or wings to narrow bandeaux.

—(London Express Service)

Court Presentation Gown

For the first time in seven years de-butante Court Presentation gowns have been made in London by two Court dress-makers, Harriette and Queen's dress-maker, Norman Martinell.



More than a hundred yards of white silk tulle went into the creation. The bodice of silver lace is veiled with tulle and has a train of silver and gold lame of silver lilies. The bordered with net, a white ensemble is completed, with a feather headdress and veil.

The Long & Short Story Of The Evening Dress

By Joan Erskine

Headly news

THERE is dark work behind the scenes in the hair-dressing salons of Mayfair. Judging from the experimental hair switches and added curls going on, hair stylists may be planning a sudden long-hair campaign to catch the short-cut girls unawares.

The woman who doesn't want to pay to replace what she's just lost better start growing her own tresses quick.

IN Paris mock-furs are being used for lounging-at-home skirts and calf-length pants, sweaters and by-the-fire boots. In London fish skin dyed-washed in 22ct. gold is used for an amusing evening cap. Gold does not rub off or crack when folded.

In New York they rave about gold eye shadow, children's Glo-pajamas and Glo-gowns with nursery animal motifs which glow in the dark, cotton fabrics that breathe and are known as air-conditioned fabrics, and nylon washable bedroom slippers in delicate pastel shades with special cement-secured colors, which stand up to repeated rubbings.

THE mother-to-be in England will be interested in a new maternity department, just opened in a big store. Wool dresses can be bought and very nice model, with full instructions for converting it later for ordinary wear.

Evening skirts in heavy crepe, so useful for wearing at home or for dinner parties under silk, brocade or lame tunics, and smart velveteen cocktail and smart useful jackets that can be teamed with other skirts and frocks.

One of the best "buys" is a simple wool housecoat, with short sleeves and studded with big bead buttons round the neck and cuffs, ideal for winter evenings at home.

THE younger members of the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers have rapidly overtaken the older members. They have brought with them enthusiasm, originality and daring, three qualities sadly lacking in many collections this year.

MICHAEL SHERARD held his press preview in a famous West End restaurant where we were entertained during the showing by soft music on a grand piano.

Sherard began by showing us his small Boutique collection, all in Godau Guillaume Jersey fabric, which will be produced for "export only." This collection included fitted coats, country suits, day dresses and dinner dresses with deep collars which could be worn on or off the shoulders. Colours were pale grey, blue and cerise.

His collection proper showed no startling change of line. The interest was in the detail and cut, and in exquisite workmanship. Some of the hand-work is better than that for which Paris is famous. He considers, and rightly, that the skirt length is a personal matter between the fitter and the customer, and that it is folly for a customer to insist upon a certain length regardless of its appearance on her. He has moderate ideas about padding also, and again insists that it depends upon the shape of the individual customer's shoulders.

Although the line is a slim one, deep groups of pleats with movement. Jackets are slightly shorter, and the waistline is lowered by belts being worn at the top hip, though retaining the tight waist.

—(London Express Service)

Ballerina In Grandma Garb



Miss Mary Drago, 18, of Sadler's Wells ballet, kept warm in her lace edged shawl wearing a Grandmama costume for a first night.

—(London Express Service)

If Hair Has Natural Curl



To look your best at a moment's notice, spray on a special setting lotion that comes in handy plastic bottle, arrange hair as you like it. When dry, brush out.

By HELEN FOLLETT

GIRLS who trot to the beauty shop two or three times a year for a permanent wave, shell out the wherewithal from the good-looks budget, have an idea that naturally curly hair must be heavenly, that it just takes care of itself. Sometimes it does sometimes it is not precisely ideal.

The curly girl may have a pleasing undulation atop her dome, but if she likes her hair short the ends won't ringlet worth a cent, so she has to buy an end curl that costs nearly as much as when the whole hirsute thrush has to be treated. If the ends do curl, one must find an expert hair shaver so there will be no blunt sprouts and rag tags. Cutting must follow the wave line.

Sometimes nature overdoes the matter. The hair is frizzy with narrow undulations like the corrugations on a wash board. To subdue this wild condition it is necessary to use brilliantine before the finger-wave is given, the combination of oil and water acting as a restraining influence on the tight frizz.

The slightest film of soap suds will weaken the natural wave as it will weaken the permanent because the silky shafts are coated and will not tighten up into coils. It is a good idea to give the hair a steaming after the shampoo. Turn on the hot water tap, put a towel over the head, holding head and towel over the bowl so the hot moisture will penetrate the entire growth. Vinegar rinses may so soften the hair that it will not wave well.

For a quick set there is a special solution which comes in a handy-to-use plastic bottle. You spray it on the hair, arrange the waves as you want them. When dry, brush hair into a deep, natural-looking wave.

Let's Eat

BY IDA BAILEY ALLEN

A Very Versatile Food

"WHAT food do you think is the most interesting, Chef?"

"It is the corn, Madame. We have nothing like it in Europe. Every region in this country seems to have its special way to use corn. In New England they have the corn bread and corn porridge, which I find made with cornmeal. In Virginia they have the cornmeal spoon bread. In the Middle West they eat the cornmeal mush. In the Southwest they have the tortillas and tamales made of cornmeal, and in the deep South I find hominy, which I understand is corn in another form. But I am confused Madame, there seem to be two kinds of hominy which look and taste very different."

Hominy Grits

"Yes, there are hominy grits and what we call 'hulled' or 'lye' hominy. Hominy grits are made from corn, threshed, and the outer coat comes off and ground quite fine, but not as fine as cornmeal. There is also a coarse type of threshed hominy known as 'somp.' This is really cracked corn. But hulled or lye hominy is very different. This is made by soaking well dried ripe corn in water containing wood ashes or lye until the coarse outer coat comes off. Then it's thoroughly washed in 5 or 6 waters, and sold loose in some markets and also in tinned form. It does not need much cooking."

"I have enjoyed the hominy grits as a cereal, with milk and honey or brown sugar," remarked the Chef. "It is also very good with gravy for lunch or dinner."

"We often cook hominy grits pour into a bowl and when cold slice and dip in fine dry crumbs, then fry to eat with syrup and bacon for breakfast, or with chicken fritters for dinner. And left-over cooked hominy grits are often added to the flour for waffles or muffins—a cup of cooked hominy to 1½ c. flour gives a wonderful flavour."

"Why is it that hominy grits are not more generally used?" inquired the Chef. "It is an excellent food for many purposes."

"Many homemakers won't take time to cook it, Chef. It takes at least an hour in a double boiler. But now we have pressure-cookers, hominy can be prepared in 25 min., so undoubtedly it will be cooked more often."

"I have in the pantry a tin of lye hominy, Madame. How would you suggest it be prepared?"

—(London Express Service)

DORMITORY COMFORT



By GRACE THORNCLIFFE

Old Stains

Old stains are more difficult to eradicate, but sometimes they will yield to a solution made up of one part soapless father, five parts water and three table-spoonfuls of white vinegar to each quart of water. Sponge thoroughly, repeating several times if necessary.

If you notice grease on that beautiful wall paper, and the stain is mild, get busy at once. Fuller's earth or a rug-cleaning powder moistened with dry-cleaning fluid, has been known to turn the trick. Spread the paste over the spotted surface; let remain until dry. Then remove with a soft, clean cloth. Repeat if necessary. If a ring is visible after the powder has been removed, apply a mixture of powder and water, let dry, then wipe off.

If there are food stains, brush off as much as possible. If wall paper is washable, then sponge with cloth wrung out of warm water. If grease stains remain, give the treatment suggested above.

THE PEIGNOIR robe, with its easy, comfortable lines, is ideal for dormitory or home wear. Shown here is a charming peignoir robe in wool flannel in a brilliant rose shade. It is simply cut with nice details to distinguish it. Below the pointed collar, a parade of tabs pulls through the button holes to make for a novel fastening. Oversize patch pockets with cuffs match those on the sleeves.

PROMS IDEA WAS THOUGHT UP BY MADAME TUSSAUD

By J. W. Taylor

A hundred year ago there passed away at the age of 90 the original Madame Tussaud who, as a young modeller in her uncle's Paris waxworks museum known as Marie Gosholtz, was commanded by the authorities to take impressions of the heads of the freshly guillotined victims of the Reign of Terror, some of whom she had known and loved. This may have accustomed her to the macabre, for in an Edinburgh prison in 1829 she modelled the murderers, Burke and Hare, from life.

Madame Tussaud's wax-works exhibition first appeared in Britain more than 125 years ago when she arrived in Shrewsbury market place one evening, with a cavalcade of carriages to give her first show out of France. It was so successful that it remained for over a month.

She visited Shrewsbury again eight years later on her way from Manchester and Bristol and the South. It was a grander affair this time, and she received the

Mayor's permission to hold the exhibition and promenade in the grand assembly room of the Lion Inn, the whole place lit up with coloured fairy candles.

Always a showman as well as an artist, Madame Tussaud's introduction of the promenade at the inn exhibition was said to be the medium from which the present famous Proms first took their name. The idea of the millions of people on foot in a ground floor arena with surrounding galleries above was the same.

It was at the Lion Inn that Shrewsbury first had its first glimpse of the Chamber of Horrors idea. A Cambridge don had elsewhere objected to criminal and savant being side by side. So Madame Tussaud duly announced that "the following highly interesting figures and objects, in consequence of the peculiarity of their appearance, are placed in an adjoining room."

GRUESOME TASK

She was, however, very careful to charge extra for admission to the Chamber of Horrors. It included a death head of Robespierre "taken immediately after his execution by order of the National Assembly of France," and one of Marat, modelled as he lay in his bath after being assassinated by Charlotte Corday—also by order of the Assembly.

She dared not refuse in her modelling of these, as her connection with the court was too well known. Even after she was thrown into prison she was compelled to carry out her gruesome task as more victims, some of them her friends, fell to the guillotine.

From Shrewsbury she moved on to Kidderminster, and followed this with a grand tour of the United Kingdom. To groom the show to British tastes, she featured figures of such historical and contemporary British notabilities as George III, Queen Charlotte and a George IV coronation group, including the Duke of Wellington, Queen Elizabeth, Mary Stuart, John Knox, Charles Stuart the Pretender, Lord Nelson, Shakespeare, Mrs Siddons, Pitt, Fox and John Wesley.

Alongside were the effigies of notables of the French Court, including Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Louis XVIII, the Duc de Sully, Voltaire, Mignet, and a representation of the coronation of Bonaparte.

ROUGH PASSAGE

Like most other shows, it had its vicissitudes. During a rough passage from London to Scotland, nearly all the wax figures were damaged in some way, but Madame was able to effect complete repairs for the exhibition opening eight days later.

After a successful tour in Scotland, Madame sailed for Southern Ireland. A sudden gale wrecked the ship within sight of port, with most of her treasures aboard. She landed penniless in Cork, and again had to perform the task of rebuilding the entire collection. It was so well done that the Irish "tour lasted for four years. This was followed by three more years in Scotland and then her English tour lasting from 1811, until she settled in Baker Street in 1825.

At the age of 81 she handed the exhibition to her two sons. The famous moulds of her successors have survived the big fire in 1925 and the 1940 blitz. Today Madame Tussaud's remains unshaken and supremely popular.

Educating The Water Babies

For almost a 100 years the children of the barges—Britain's "water babies"—have had no proper education, save for a few hours a week at some school when their floating home happened to tie up at a convenient wharf.

Even their parents, described by a leading public health department expert as some of the "finest, cleanest and most moral people one could meet," have for years been worried about the lack of adequate education for their children, but their worries will soon disappear, for their sons and daughters are to benefit by a new-style education plan to be pioneered in Birmingham.

The derelict "country" mansion, Wood End Hall, is to be converted into a residential school for these children at an initial cost of £15,000. Birmingham has been chosen because it is the centre of the country's labyrinth of canals. Later similar schools will be established in London, Manchester and other centres.

Barge children will spend Monday to Friday at the Hall, and parents will try to arrange their journeys to meet the school schedule of their bairns. Failing this, the authorities will provide transport to and from the barges.

The scheme will eventually embrace many hundreds of these children, who would otherwise have been doomed to comparative illiteracy. Something like 170 of them pass through the "cuts" of Birmingham every week.

War Dogs Solve Army Theft Problem

War dogs are back in harness in Kobe, Japan, at a million dollar per year saving to the U.S. taxpayers.

The K-9 Corps—war dogs detachment to the Army—has replaced largely the traditional and often sleepy soldier guard around the piers and depots at this Army supply port.

Base commander Col. William Collier said his 85 German shepherds are not only better guards than the two-legged variety, but they have the additional asset of producing their own replacements.

"Since we started turning a dog loose in each of our warehouses and operating a roving patrol of leashed dogs around the depot areas last April, we've not had a single loss from theft after duty hours," Col. Collier said.

In the four months of 1949 before the dogs were brought in by Capt. F. Riddick, an old

hand at dog training, thieves cost the U. S. Army in Kobe an estimated \$500,000.

Riddick heads two companies of dogs supervised by one sergeant, five enlisted trainers and 80 Japanese handlers, trainers and patrollers.

"When the dogs were on duty in Korea during the U. S. occupation there," Collier said, "they sent many a thief scrambling for rafters. Here we haven't had a break-in. The local thieves simply stayed away when they heard we had the dogs on sentry duty."

The dog's only solution to a problem is to attack, and he does that with a vicious lunge that comes from months of training with padded and helmeted Japanese trainer-victims. Only the dog's own handler is immune.

POCKET CARTOON

—from America—
by OSBERT LANCASTER



"You know, Maude, these Americans are really awfully quick—I'm practically certain that fellow realized we were English."

BEAT AMERICANS FIVE TO ONE

A British boat-building firm which is beating American competitors five-to-one in the New York market—with the aid of a 13-year-old salesman—was formed with £100 capital, and even today is only a £1,000 company.

ANCIENT BURIAL GROUND

A vast cemetery dating back to the Old Kingdom (3200-2630 B.C.) has been discovered by excavators at El Qatta, in the Western Desert, under the direction of Abdul Hady Hamada, curator of the Egyptian Museum.

This high, rocky site, free from humidity, was eminently suitable for burials. Unfortunately, while the excavations were the first to be undertaken scientifically, many of the tombs had been plundered by ancient or modern robbers.

It was on the southern part of the site, where the graves were rectangular and made of brick, that the worst depredations had been committed.

In the tombs still intact, most of the bodies were stretched out full length, facing north, but some had knees bent, and some were in a crouching position. Coffins were either of wood, plastered inside or of red, but all were in bad condition. The bodies wore amulets of gold, cornelian, crystal, rock, amethyst, and faience.

CHIEF SCRIBE'S PALETTE

Most valued is a fine painter's palette of schist, inscribed with vertical lines of hieroglyphs, giving the names and titles of the owner, chief scribe of King Pepi of the VIII Dynasty.

Among other articles, Professor Hamada found vases of alabaster, limestone, and pottery, containing wheat and barley, head-rests, ointment tablets, copper mirrors, and well-preserved loaves of bread.

In the coming season the excavators hope to dig out the tomb of a certain Iy, at which inscribed slabs of limestone already have been found.

Many Romans were found scattered among the older tombs. Some of their cylindrical burial jars had been forced inside the ancient mastabas.

Sheets of gold fitted closely over the eyebrows, eyes, and mouths of some mummified bodies, and in the hands of some alter or bronze coins were held, presumably to pay the ferry for the journey to the other world.—United Press.

NEWS IN PICTURES



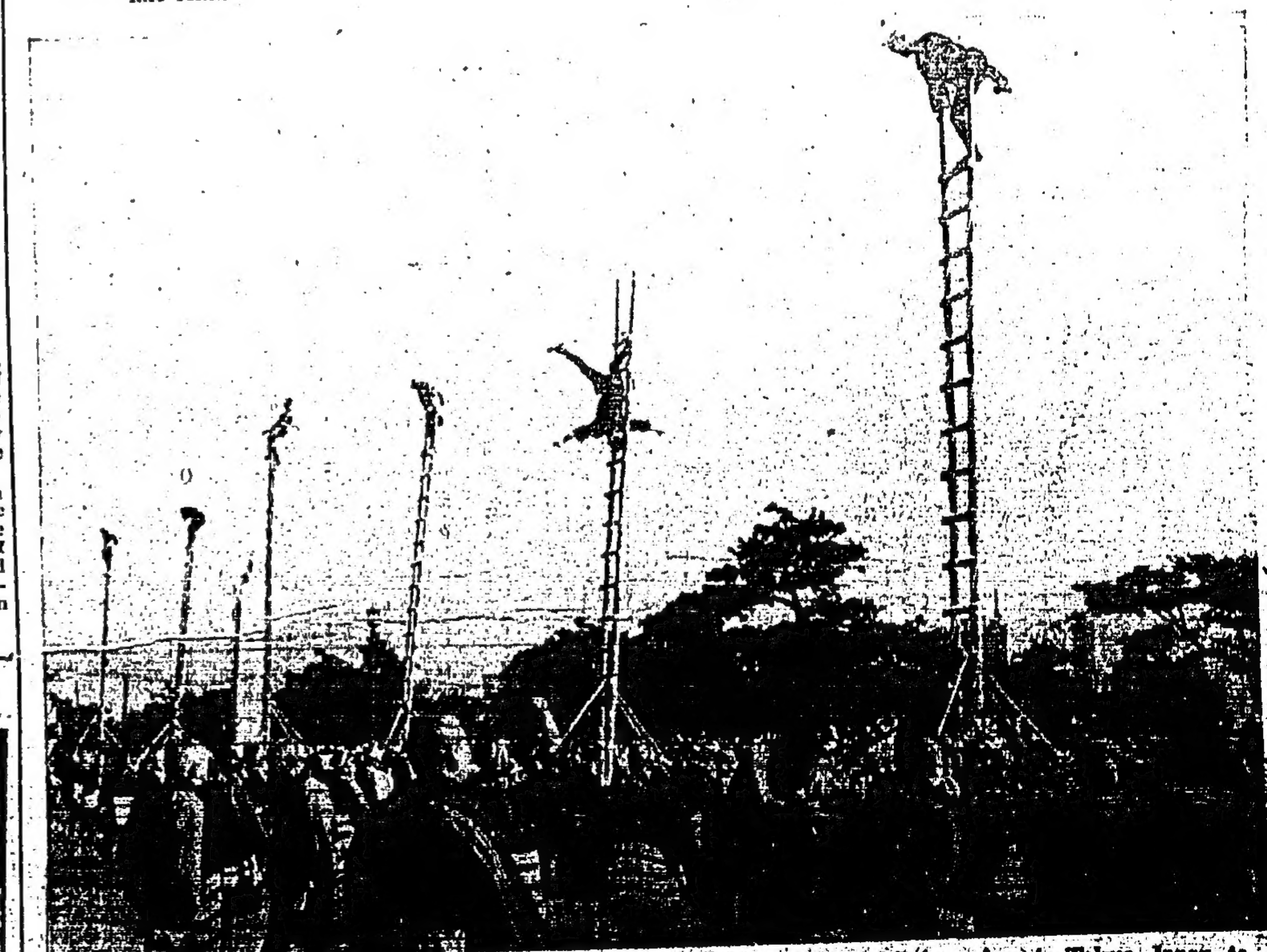
TRIPLETS MEET—Phyllis, Burton and Marilyn Mora (left to right), triplet juniors at a Chicago high school, pose with triplets Kathleen, Eugene and Corinne Pearson on their laps. The young trio have just become pupils in kindergarten.



NIFTY—Shapely Ann Williamson, at Daytona Beach, Florida, shows the sun up for the lucky fellow he really is. All he has to do all day is shine on bathing beauties like Ann.



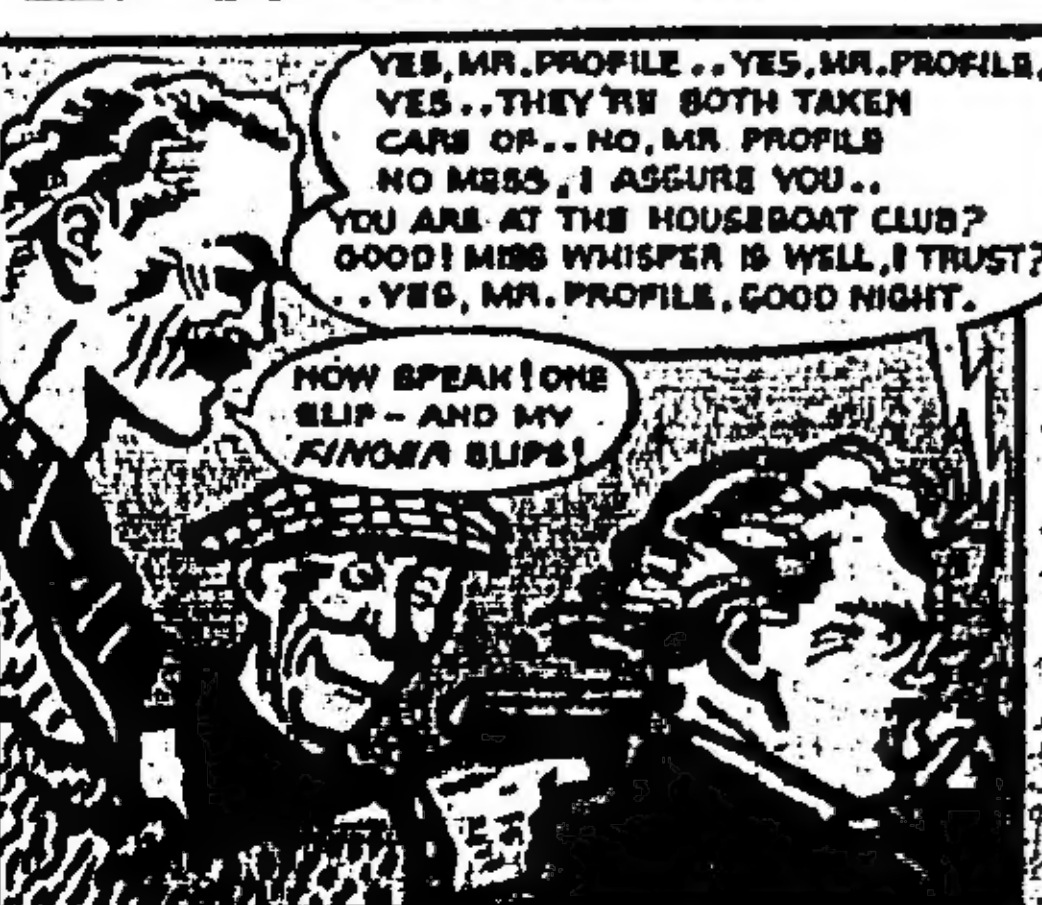
GOING ON TOUR—These comely Viennese ballerinas, shown in Paris, are doing their daily dozen in sports clothes because their ballet costumes and slippers were held up by customs men. They are en route to the United States for a tour with their ballet company.



OFF DUTY ACROBATICS—Thousands of onlookers crowd the Imperial Palace plaza in Tokyo, Japan, to watch a breath-taking performance by 1,500 firemen. The climax of the day was this spectacular feat performed by 20 competitors. Climbing high bamboo ladders, they balanced themselves in various dangerous positions at the top.

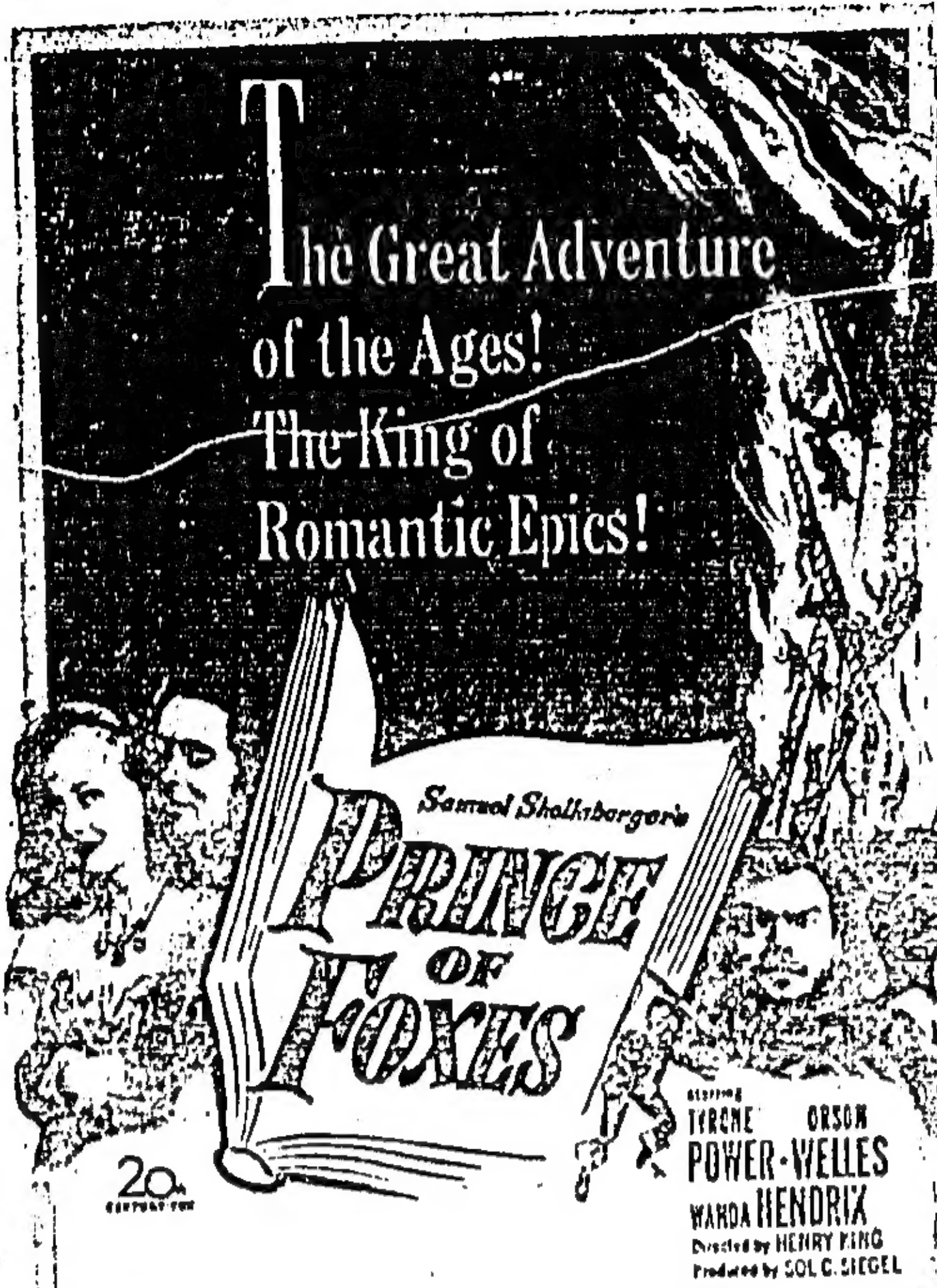
K. O. CANNON

The Riddle of the Red Domino



ROXY BROADWAY

CO-SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



Due to the Length of this Picture the Audience are requested to come earlier than usual.
No complimentary tickets available.

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



HEAR 1949's TOP SONG HIT!!!

ORIENTAL

TAKE ANY EASTERN TRAM CAR OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.30—7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

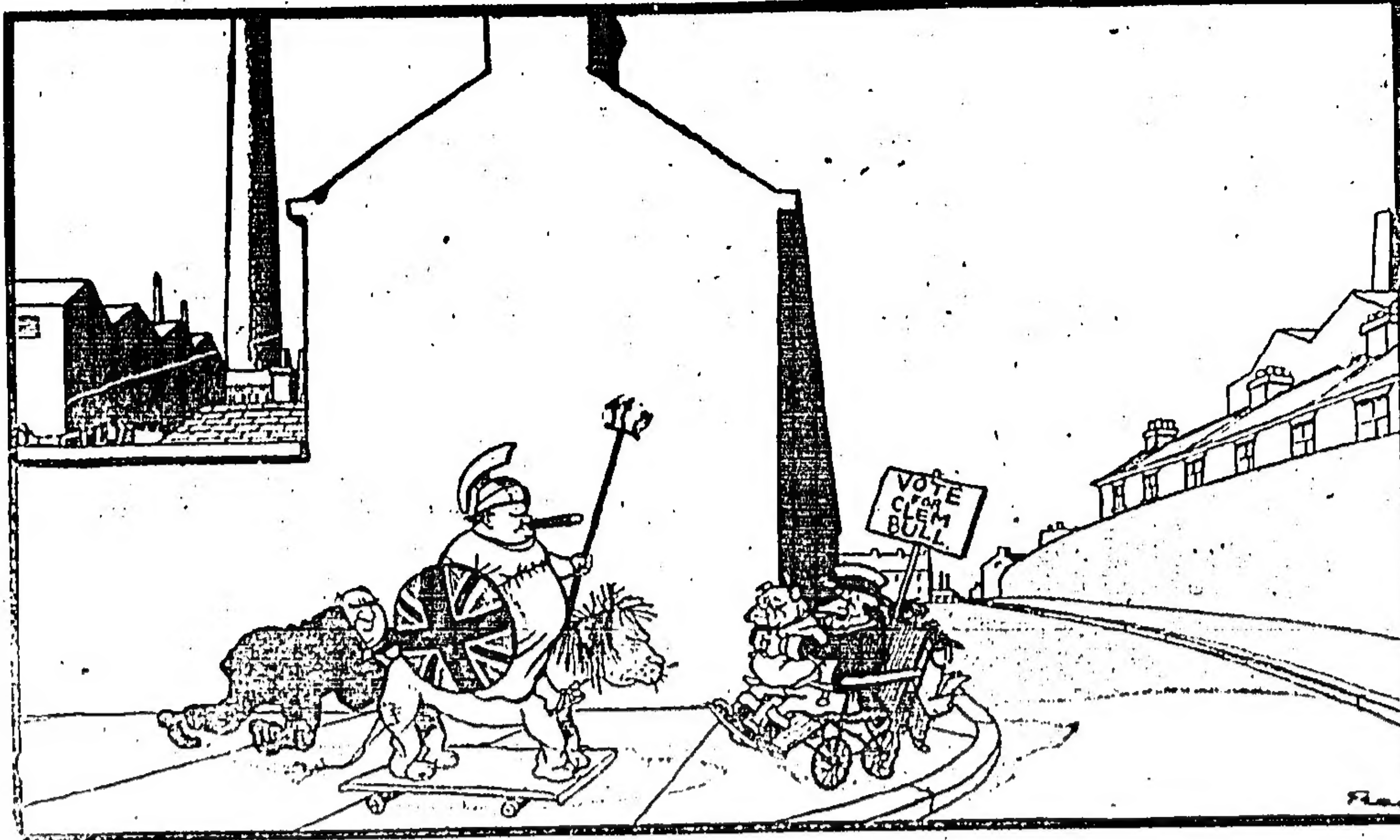
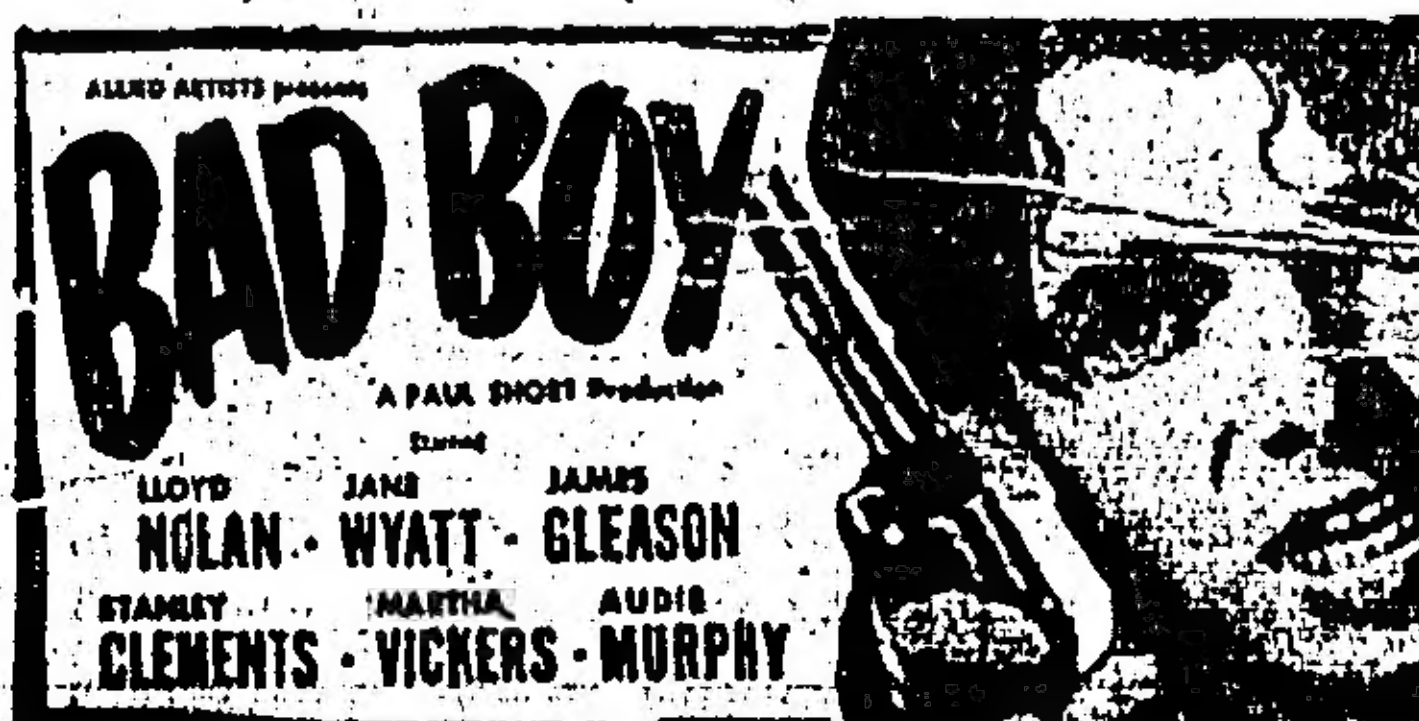
The West's most Thrilling Adventure! Outlaw Man ... Untamed Horse! ... and A Woman whose Reckless Love won THEM BOTH!



ANN BLYTH · HOWARD DUFF · GEORGE BRENT

Liberty

OPENING TO-MORROW



Campaigners ahoy!

London Express Service

THE ANSWERS TO 11 VITAL QUESTIONS ON

1 WHAT is the hydrogen bomb, and how will it work?

THE atom bomb uses the energy released when uranium atoms, which are top-heavy, are broken down.

In the hydrogen bomb the opposite takes place. By joining up hydrogen or other light atoms into heavier ones energy is gained due to their attraction—just as we get heat from burning fuel, which means combining coal and oxygen into carbon dioxide.

2 IS this atom-building a new process?

NO. It is older than the earth. It has been going on for millions of years inside the sun. This is the source from which the sun derives its power and indirectly all life is based on it.

We know now that the heat of the sun comes from the combination, near its centre, of hydrogen atoms into the four-times heavier atoms of helium.

To reproduce this process artificially one would first have to overcome the strong repulsion that tries to prevent the close approach of any two atoms.

This can only be achieved by the use of intense heat—just as coal will not combine with air until we make it hot enough.

The temperature needed to make atoms behave as they do in the sun must be about as high as the temperature in the centre of the sun, which is 20 million degrees centigrade.

In fact, the matter in the sun is really only "smouldering" since it takes millions of years to be "burned" completely. So to obtain results more quickly one would need still higher temperatures.

3 WHAT would be the advantages of the hydrogen bomb over the atom bomb?

ATOM bombs are limited in size, or rather in the amount of atomic explosive which they can contain. The reason is that it is impossible for more than a certain amount of atomic explosive to be kept together without blowing up prematurely.

This critical size has been stated to be less than 200lb.

The big, big Bomb

by
Professor R. E. PEIERLS
President of the British Atomic Scientists' Association

There is no such limitation in principle for hydrogen bombs. For the explosive contents would not start exploding until part of it had been heated to the ignition temperature.

This is the reason why one can think of making in this way a very much more powerful blast than with the atom bomb, though, of course, there will be practical limitations.

4 HOW much more powerful is the hydrogen bomb than the atom bomb?

A POWER 1,000 times greater than that of the Hiroshima atom bomb has been quoted in the newspapers. I do not know if this figure is correct but it certainly would not surprise me if it were.

If there were a 1,000 times more powerful blast it would devastate a far greater area.

The area of destruction would not, of course, be 1,000 times greater, but one might expect it to be 100 times—probably larger than the area occupied by Greater London.

5 WHAT are the destructive effects of the hydrogen bomb?

IT is known that ordinary atom bombs cause destruction by blast, flash-burn, and radiation. The blast from the hydrogen bomb will be of the same kind, only much more intense.

Flash-burn is also certain to be very much more intense. I cannot estimate the radiation effects without knowing more about the design of the hydrogen bomb.

6 DOES the H-Bomb render the atom bomb obsolete?

THE answer is, clearly, No. Even if atom bomb are not required to prime hydrogen bombs they may still be important weapons, just as the tank has not made the infantryman obsolete.

7 IS there any danger of the hydrogen bomb starting an atomic reaction in which the whole world would explode?

THERE is not the slightest danger of this happening. The materials of which the earth is composed are not easily capable of such a reaction.

8 MAY mankind expect any constructive benefits from the work on the hydrogen bomb?

THIS seems most unlikely. One can never be sure what new discoveries or new inventions will be made as a by-product. But in the case of the hydrogen bomb I cannot at present picture any way in which its principle could be harnessed to a constructive purpose.

9 CANNOT the principle of releasing energy from hydrogen atoms be used to produce power for industry?

I SUPPOSE this is feasible, but one must remember the very high temperatures involved. It is one thing to maintain these high temperatures for an instant in the course of an explosion. It is quite another thing to maintain them steadily for the working of a plant.

10 HOW widely is the principle of the hydrogen bomb known to scientists?

THE principle of the reactions between the nuclei of light atoms is known to all competent physicists and has been frequently discussed. But, of course, the bomb's details of design, of quantities, of particular raw materials chosen and of the expected efficiency, are known only to the individuals working on the project and remain military secrets.

11 IS it possible to improve on the hydrogen bomb, as the hydrogen bomb improved on the atom bomb?

ONE should never predict the future of scientific discoveries, but it looks as if these two principles are using the only two ways of turning matter into its more stable form—namely the breaking up of atoms which are too heavy, and the building up of those which are too light.

Scientists have speculated for some time about the possibility of destroying matter entirely and turning it all into energy.

This would be energy enormously more powerful than that produced either by the atom-building or atom-splitting processes.

But modern knowledge of the structure of the atom has almost completely convinced us that such complete destruction is an impossibility.

These answers were given in an interview.

(London Express Service)

If you feel you want more sleep

... YOU REALLY DO NEED IT!

If you always need an alarm clock to wake you in the morning you are not getting enough sleep to keep you really healthy.

Normal people getting all the sleep they need wake naturally. London nerve-specialist Dr Denis Williams says so in a medical report just published.

The old English proverb that "six hours' sleep is enough for any man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool" is medically unsound. Many people need ten hours' sleep to feel fully refreshed.

"The amount of sleep needed for an individual's well-being is determined by what he feels he needs, not by what other people, including the doctor, think is reasonable," Dr Williams, writes in the Practitioner.

But people who habitually have only five hours' sleep—which, according to Williams, includes most folk who claim they "don't sleep a wink"—rarely show signs of physical exhaustion.

The bad effects of insomnia are almost entirely due to worry brought about by the belief that prolonged lack of sleep is bound to be injurious.

As the chart shows, a night's sleep for most people is made up of two bouts of deep slumber with an in-between period of restlessness.

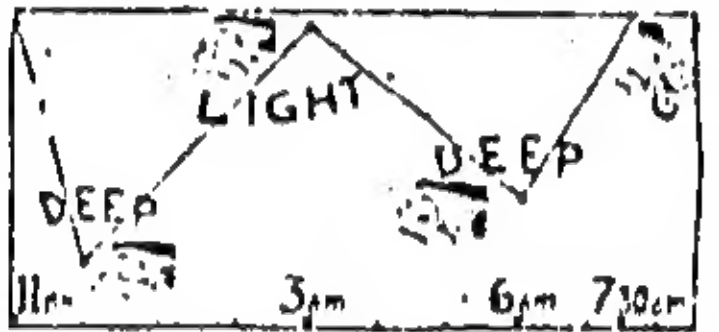
Three Types

The slumber rhythm of people with insomnia depends on which of the three types of sleeplessness they suffer from.

TYPE 1: Those who have difficulty in getting off to sleep—miss the first trough of deep slumber altogether, but make up for it by going further into unconsciousness during the second one.

TYPE 2: Those who are wide awake too early—come back fully into consciousness after the first deep sleep.

THE DEPTH OF SLEEP



TYPE 3: The restless, vivid dreamers who wake up repeatedly throughout the night. Their sleep-curve looks like the edge of a saw.

The only cure for insomnia is to root out the basic cause, says Williams. Commonest source of sleeplessness is mental tension brought about by anxiety, worry, overwork, or over-excitement.

Dr Williams recommends the use of sleep drugs provided these are taken under medical supervision. He writes: "There is no need for a patient to suffer from persistent and serious lack of sleep for the lack of one of the harmless sedatives which are available today."

(London Express Service)

C. V. R. Thompson A MAN IN BLUE OPENS WAR ON LITTERBUGS

NEW YORK. THE man walking down Fifth Avenue just ahead of me pulled a stick of chewing-gum out of his pocket. He put the gum in his mouth and threw the wrapper on to the pavement.

Another man in a blue uniform something like the New York policeman's walked up. He tapped the gum-chewer on the shoulder.

"Name, please," he asked, and he wrote on what looked like a luggage label.

"What's this?" asked the gum-chewer.

"A summons," said the man in uniform. "It means you must appear at the police court on Thursday."

"You could get sent to gaol for a year. But as a first offender you will probably get a caution and a small fine."

"But what have I done?" asked the startled first-offender.

"You're a litterbug," he was told. "You dropped your gum wrapper on the sidewalk."

"Yes, but everyone does that," was the reply.

"That's the trouble," replied the man in uniform, "and that's why we are doing this."

This scene occurred 172 times in New York that day. And it will happen every day from now on.

That is because it is a crime henceforth to put rubbish anywhere but in a waste-paper basket.

BEST Fifth Avenue boost for British goods I have seen

yet appeared in the eight windows of one of the best stores. Every window contained a large crate labelled "Made in Britain" and from the lid emerged dummies, male and female, wearing spring styles from London.

CONGRESS took time off the other day from all the weighty problems of finance and foreign relations which confront it, to discuss a Bill to protect the little man's privacy. The proposal—to ban broadcasts of music interpreted with advertisements from trains and buses.

JET FIGHTERS are now on a 24-hour alert at the atom-bomb assembly plant at Sandia, New Mexico. The U.S. Army has let a contract for barracks to house soldiers manning attack batteries around the atomic works at Hanford, Washington State.

NOTE to Socialist and Tory campaign managers: Republican fried chicken meals are competing with Democratic give-away prizes to get crowds to political rallies. But one Republican State, New Jersey, threatens to pass a law against the Democratic give-aways, because spectators draw lots for prizes, and New Jersey believes that is a lottery.

BAN-BERGMAN moves are spreading. The censors for the State of Ohio met to decide if they could reverse the seal of approval they have already given to "Stromboli," the film she made with Roberto Rossellini. Ministers in Alabama and Iowa urged their State censors to follow suit.

NANCY No Cover Charge



By Ernie Bushmiller



Churchill Hits Back At Labour Critics

CLOSING ELECTION SPEECHES

London, Feb. 20.—Mr Winston Churchill denounced Labour Party politicians on Monday night for rejecting his proposal for a new approach to Russia on the atom bomb.

The Conservative leader predicted that his plan might in any event bring the world nearer to a settlement of its problems.

JAPANESE WELCOMED BY SENATE

Washington, Feb. 20.—United States Vice President A. Barkley told a Japanese Diet delegation today the United States "welcomes them as friends," not as former enemies.

At a luncheon honouring the group in the office of Senate Secretary Leslie Biffle, he added that "it was very unusual and unprecedented" for the Senate to invite them to come onto the floor of the Chamber during a session.

He explained it was "a gesture" intended to show friendship and a sincere desire to help the Japanese in building Democracy in Japan.

In welcoming the Japanese today, Senators gave the Boston City Council a verbal spanking for its recent refusal to permit 11 representatives of the Japanese Diet to visit a Council session.

The Senate made amends by giving the delegation the unusual privilege of coming onto the Senate floor.

Senator Charles Tobey, New Hampshire Republican, told his colleagues that the Boston Council's action was "un-Christian and un-American".

Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts Republican, said that the Council's action "was not indicative of the general feeling throughout the state of Massachusetts".

Applause broke out in the usually sedate Senate Chamber as the Japanese visitors entered, walked before Vice President Barkley's desk and up an aisle to seats in the rear of the room. —Associated Press.

Dramatic Rescue At Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

weather prevented severe loss of life.

The strained look of disaster was still in their faces when they landed at Copenhagen. Most of them had lost their luggage. A big crowd waited at Copenhagen for the Stockholm to dock. Many carried rugs and overcoats for the rescued passengers.

Ambulances stood by to give medical attention if necessary. Grimy, smoke-blackened children still clung apprehensively to their parents' arms as anxious passengers answered reporters' questions.

The 2,013-ton Danish ship, Hans Broge, on her way to Copenhagen, took the fire-fighting work after the Stockholm had made her rescue. By mid-day the fire was sufficiently under control for the Kronprins Olav to resume her course for Copenhagen. She reached Elsinore Harbour under tow this afternoon, but had too much way on and crashed against the jetty.

Considerable damage was done by the fire and repairs to the vessel, one of the best passenger ships in the Danish merchant fleet, are expected to take several months. —Reuter.

YEN HSI-SHAN WANTS TO RESIGN

Taipei, Feb. 20.—The Chinese Nationalist Premier, Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, under heavy fire for inefficiency since coming to this post, has decided to resign. He wants to leave his post, close associates said today.

Usually reliable sources said that nine of the 12 members of the Supreme Emergency Council had telegraphed Acting President Li Tsung-jen to ask him to leave Yen Hsi-shan to resume the Presidency. —Reuter.

Socialist Society President Resigns

Birmingham, Feb. 20.—Left-wing Labourite Professor Lancelot Hogben resigned as president of the Birmingham University Socialist Society on Sunday night, "because the threat of atomic warfare has made party politics out of date."

Professor Hogben wrote "Science for the Citizen," "Mathematics for the Millions," and many articles supporting Socialism. —United Press.

Snow Brings Trials To Farmers



Snow may be all very well for the kids, thinks this young Lake District farmer, but for us chaps with stock, especially day-old lambs to care for, we have to bring in the fodder on a sled. Seen near Kendal, these lamb twins are a day old.

SENSATIONAL "MERCY KILLING" TRIAL OPENS

Four Key Questions

Manchester, New Hampshire, Feb. 20.—Dr Hermann Sander's "mercy murder" trial opened today with the selection of nine men jurors—six of them members of the Catholic faith, which steadfastly opposes euthanasia.

The choosing of twice as many Catholics as Protestants among the first nine of 13 jurors of the murder case against the 41-year-old physician indicated that the defence planned to dodge the controversial issue of mercy killing.

Judge Harold Wescott said he hoped the jury would be completed tomorrow with the selection of three more jurors.

Four critical questions remained unanswered today as the first-degree murder trial opened. As the court tediously began the selection of the jurors, the nation debated the case of the "mercy death" and all hinged on the answers to these questions:

1. What will be Dr Sander's defence? The answer to this question may spell the difference between a dull, complicated medical trial or history's most sensational "mercy death" trial.

The defence counsel have refused even to hint what Dr Sander's defence will be, but it is widely believed it probably will be that cancer and not an ill bubble killed Mrs Abbie Borroto. This theory is based largely on the fact that the autopsy performed on her body more than 45 days after death was at the request of the defence. If the defence sticks to this trial may resolve into a lengthy one with conflicting expert evidence.

However, should Dr Sander testify on his own behalf and make the same admissions he already made at the time of his arrest, the mercy issue would be placed squarely before the jury. The doctor was quoted by the authorities as saying that he injected air into Mrs Borroto's veins "as an act of mercy—there was no malice on my part." With such testimony, the trial would live up to advanced billing as being one of the most celebrated cases of the century.

TAKING A CHANCE
2. What did the autopsy show? Both the defence and the State refused to comment, but several medical experts expressed privately the opinion that the defence was taking a chance in asking permission to perform a post-mortem. They say there is a possibility it has already been resolved into a case.

3. Why did Dr Sander wait "several" days after Mrs Borroto's death before injecting the "mercy death" solution? Mrs Borroto died on December 4 and the following day he signed a death certificate, saying she died of cancer of the bowel and liver. Officials said "several" days elapsed before he dictated

a notation to the hospital librarian that he injected 40 cubic centimetres of air into the woman's veins. Some observers believe he spent the days debating with himself whether the alleged act should be recorded. Without this key notation, the case probably never would have come to light.

4. Why did the record librarian wait more than two weeks before reporting the notation? According to best estimates, Sander dictated the notation on December 12, yet it was not until December 29 that Josephine Connor reported it to the hospital officials. Was there a delay in transcribing the notes, or was the matter simply overlooked discovered on the day it was reported?

The answers to any or all of these questions during the trial may play a vital role in the outcome of the case. —United Press.

Looking Into The Future

Washington, Feb. 20.—British and American officials are discussing among other dollar problems, the position of Britain and other European countries after the end of the Marshall Plan in 1952, officials stated today.

The officials were commenting on a weekend statement by Mr Bevin that the British Government was discussing with the United States the situation that might arise when the European Recovery Programme ended in 1952. —Reuter.

Papagos Orders Arrests

Athens, Feb. 20.—Marshal Alexander Papagos, Greek Army Commander-in-Chief, today ordered the arrest of any former army officer standing as a candidate in the forthcoming election and campaigning in uniform.

Such candidates should be sent under escort to the Greek General Staff in Athens, he said. Several army officers are standing in the election for various parties. —Reuter.

LUZON FIRE

Manila, Feb. 21.—A huge fire raged through Manila in Central Luzon today, gutting about 100 houses. Press reports said five persons were injured and one child missing. Reports estimated the home loss at 700 and damage at 200,000 pesos. —United Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



I don't think a little dieting is going to hurt any of us!

BOMBS TO BE GUIDED TO TARGET

Washington, Feb. 20.—Guided atomic missiles that can be launched 500 miles from the target by a big bomber may be just around the corner.

Defence officials revealed in week-end interviews that "several" self-propelled guided missiles with ranges of more than 500 miles have been developed.

These missiles with modifications probably could be converted to be dropped on enemy targets by bombing planes.

Defence officials, reporting "satisfactory" progress in all phases of guided missile work, also disclosed the development of a 12,000-pound free-falling bomb that can be guided all the way to the target. They said this could be the atomic bomb.

Air Force officials said the large guided bomb is ready for combat use. This raised a possibility that atomic bombs might be "guided" in the forthcoming tests at Eglin Field in the Pacific.

The 500-mile guided missiles were still labelled as experimental because a range was not yet available for full testing of them. The first firing at the full distance of 500 miles must wait until the new Florida proving ground is ready about a year hence. —United Press.

Mystery Yacht Found

London, Feb. 20.—An American Navy destroyer found the large yacht "Imperia" floating aimlessly about 60 miles north of Tripoli without a crew this afternoon, naval headquarters here announced.

The destroyer Mackenzie sent a message to London saying it had found the yacht, placed a boarding party on it and was towing it to Tripoli.

It was not immediately known where the yacht was registered or to whom it belonged. Lloyd's Register lists an Imperia, an 8,192-ton vessel owned by Cia Sudamericana de Vapores and registered in Valparaiso, Chile. —United Press.

Coal Rationing In America

Boston, Feb. 20.—Rationing of soft coal was ordered throughout Massachusetts today as a result of the crippling nationwide coal strike.

The order will not affect the hard coal type used for most heating purposes. An official said of the coal situation: "We have about a three-week supply before we hit absolute rock bottom." —United Press.

Radio Hongkong

11.15. "Hongkong Calling"—Program Summary: 6.02. "It's Swing Time"; 6.30. "Cantonese by Radio"—Given by Miss Lee Wai-lan and Mr. S.K. Lee. (Studio); 6.50. Three Days—Dance. (World News and News Analysis. (London Relay); 7.15. Letter from America by Alice Cook. (London Relay Record); 7.30. "Stage and Screen Favourites"—Presented by Alice Woods. (Studio); 7.45. "From the Editor's Desk"—Presented by the Editor. (Studio); 8.00. The Blue Danube—The True Story of the Danube—Presented by the Editor. (Studio); 8.15. Weather Report; 8.30. "Time for Music"—BBC Midland Light Orchestra. (BBC); 8.45. Time for Dancing; 11.15. Weather Report; World News and Home News from Britain. (London Relay Record); God Save The King; 11.30. Close Down.



SHANGRILA BALL

In Aid Of

BOYS' & GIRLS' CLUBS ASSOCIATION OF HONG KONG
A GRAND NIGHT of CARNIVAL

AT THE

GRIPPS, HONG KONG HOTEL

FRIDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY

8:30 P.M. TO 2:00 A.M.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
His Excellency The Governor & Lady Grantham.

FEATURING

THE FAMOUS AVERIL TONG IN
HER SCARF DANCE.

Micky Kwan — The Strango Inn At The Crossroad.
Chiu Yon-yee — Pipa Solo "Downfall Of Chu".
Miss Joyce Nesbitt — (Waltz "Because")
and
Thomas Leo — ("Apalachicola")
Mr. John Van David — Impersonation of Danny Kaye.
and
Carmonita Popita — "The Bolivian Bombshell".
AND SOFT LATIN MUSIC AT THE COPACABANA.

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT THE HONG KONG HOTEL
RECEPTION OFFICE.

BOOK NOW—BOOK NOW!!

GEORGE and MARGARET

A COMEDY BY GERALD SAVORY

PRESENTED BY

THE GARRISON PLAYERS

PUBLIC PERFORMANCES

WED.—THURS.—FRI.—SAT

22—23—24—25 FEB

8.30 P.M. NIGHTLY

SEAMEN'S MISSION THEATRE

(NEXT DOOR CHINA FLEET CLUB)

SEATS: \$5, \$3.50 & \$2

(SPECIAL PRICES FOR SERVICES)

BOOKINGS AT MOUTRIES
CHATER ROAD.

40th INFANTRY DIVISION

presents

THE MASSED BANDS

and

PIPES and DRUMS

(280 Musicians)

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

FEBRUARY 22nd AND 23rd

AT 6 P.M.

Sookunpoo Sports Ground, Hong Kong.

The programme will include music by Sibelius, Lehar and Tchaikovsky, played by the massed bands together with displays by the pipers and drummers in full dress. The latter part of the concert will be floodlit.

TICKETS:—\$3, \$2, \$1.

Obtainable at Moutries, Hong Kong, E. C. Fincher, Salisbury Rd., Kowloon, Service Clubs and at the Gate.

PLEASE COME EARLY

JERUSALEM IMPASSE:

Israel Blames United Nations

Geneva, Feb. 20.—Mr A. S. Eban, representative of Israel, today blamed the failure of the United Nations to carry out its responsibilities towards Jerusalem as being one of the main causes for the present situation in the Holy City.

Mr Eban was addressing the Trusteeship Council, which today resumed discussions on the statute for Jerusalem.

The representatives of both Jordan and Israel are now attending these discussions.

The Israeli representative stated that the drafting and implementation of a statute for Jerusalem was quite beyond the competence of the Trusteeship Council.

It is utterly beyond human resource to find a single word in the Charter enabling the General Assembly by its own resolution to delegate the Trusteeship Council to administer the Jerusalem area," he said.

Mr Eban continued: "Our vision is of a Jerusalem where in a free people develop its reviving institutions while a United Nations representative, in all tranquillity and dignity, fulfils the universal responsibility for the safety and accessibility of the Holy Places."

"We are prepared to explore, with the Council and with other parties concerned, any avenue which may lead to the effective fulfilment of the United Nations responsibility for the Holy Places."

"In this connection, I reaffirm my Government's readiness, apart from arrangements for the Holy Places, to make binding a permanent and approved agreement with the United Nations concerning religious freedom and full liberty of religious education and the protection of religious institutions."

Mr Eban went on: "May I express the hope that if the Government in whose territory the majority of the Holy Places are situated also accepts the principle of direct United Nations responsibility for their protection, a process of consultation between the parties and the Trusteeship Council may lead to a satisfactory formula being found."

Mr Eban declared that the imposition of the United Nations authority on Jerusalem would mean the disestablishment of all existing institutions set up by the Jewish authorities.

He said: "This territory is not a vacuum. It happens that this territory already contains institutions of government, security, administration and law—Institutions deeply rooted, effectively administered and most passionately cherished."

"The adoption of the draft statute would commit the Council to the unprecedented process of destroying free and peaceful institutions as a prelude to the imposition, against popular will, of other institutions which could not even be established two years ago."

"The adoption and attempted implementation of the statute would undermine the foundations of public order in Jerusalem and would specifically impair the authority of the Israeli Government and the security of the city which is organized at this time."

Mr Eban said: "The Hebronite Kingdom of Jordan reiterates its point of view and I could not discuss any project for the internationalization of Jerusalem."

Mr Ahmad Shukairy, Syrian delegate, repeated his demand for economic sanctions against Israel under the United Nations Charter.

He said that sanctions should be applied on two main articles into Tel-Aviv—dollars from New York and sterling from London.

"If economic sanctions can be applied from these directions, I am confident that Mr Eban will bow down and co-operate in the implementation of the Statute," Mr Shukairy said.

He described Mr Eban's speech as "a new rebellion by Israel against the United Nations"—Reuter.

HOLY PLACES

Trusteeship Council to administer the Jerusalem area," he said.

Mr Eban continued: "Our vision is of a Jerusalem where in a free people develop its reviving institutions while a United Nations representative, in all tranquillity and dignity, fulfils the universal responsibility for the safety and accessibility of the Holy Places."

"We are prepared to explore, with the Council and with other parties concerned, any avenue which may lead to the effective fulfilment of the United Nations responsibility for the Holy Places."

"In this connection, I reaffirm my Government's readiness, apart from arrangements for the Holy Places, to make binding a permanent and approved agreement with the United Nations concerning religious freedom and full liberty of religious education and the protection of religious institutions."

Mr Eban went on: "May I express the hope that if the Government in whose territory the majority of the Holy Places are situated also accepts the principle of direct United Nations responsibility for their protection, a process of consultation between the parties and the Trusteeship Council may lead to a satisfactory formula being found."

Mr Eban declared that the imposition of the United Nations authority on Jerusalem would mean the disestablishment of all existing institutions set up by the Jewish authorities.

He said: "This territory is not a vacuum. It happens that this territory already contains institutions of government, security, administration and law—Institutions deeply rooted, effectively administered and most passionately cherished."

"The adoption of the draft statute would commit the Council to the unprecedented process of destroying free and peaceful institutions as a prelude to the imposition, against popular will, of other institutions which could not even be established two years ago."

"The adoption and attempted implementation of the statute would undermine the foundations of public order in Jerusalem and would specifically impair the authority of the Israeli Government and the security of the city which is organized at this time."

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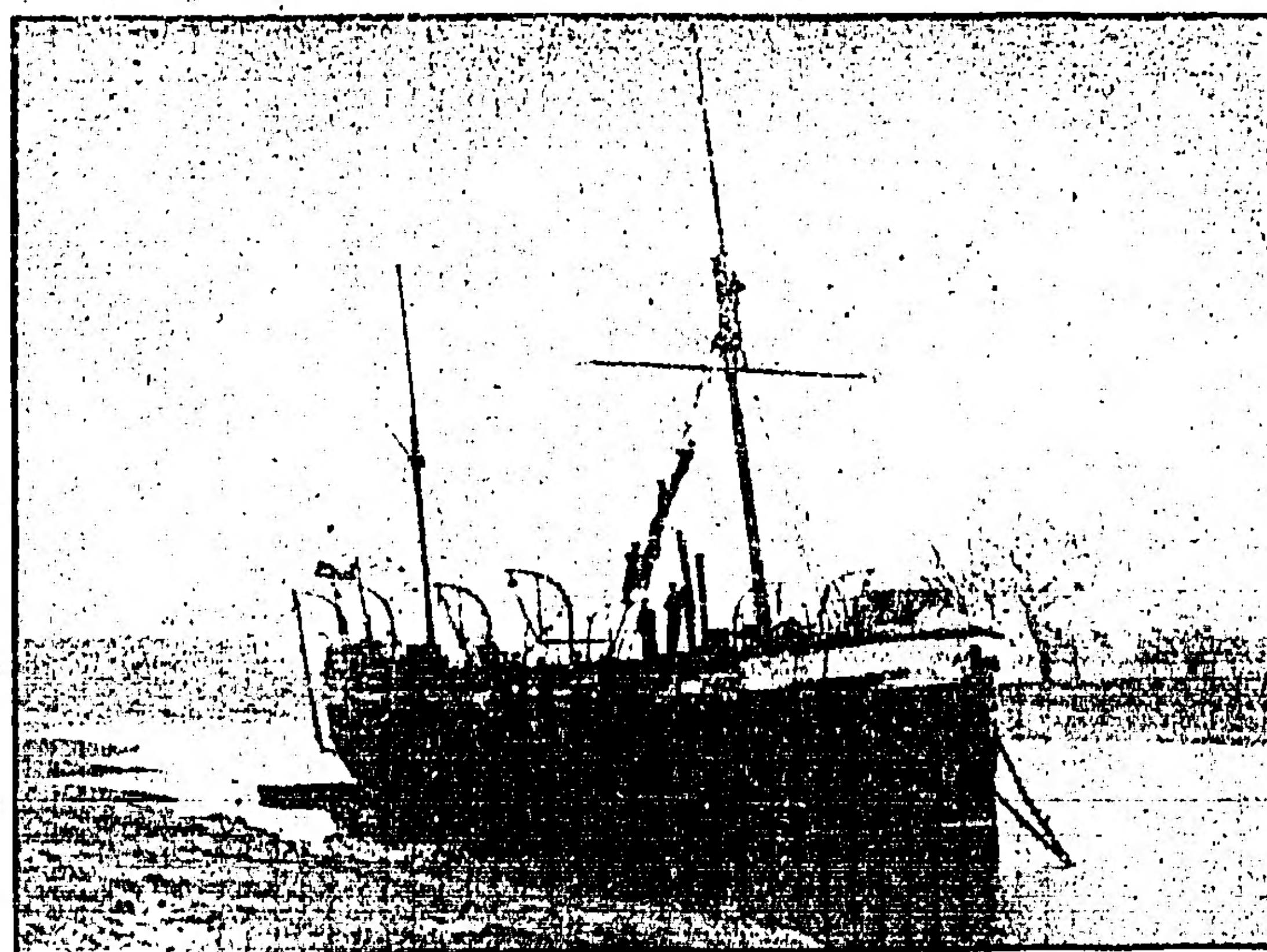
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Gunboat That Never Saw Battle



Unifying Europe Needs Long And Patient Effort

New York, Feb. 20.—West European political leaders today reaffirmed their faith in European unification, but some of them said that progress had so far been slow.

Twenty-seven political leaders of the 12 Council of Europe nations stated their views in letters released here today, replying to questions put by Major-General William Donovan, chairman of the American Committee on United Europe.

The General had asked for clarification of the events leading towards European unity since the Council of Europe met at Strasbourg last August.

The replies ranged from a 50-word message of general support for European union from Britain's Mr Winston Churchill to a 1,200-word criticism by M. Paul Henri Spaak, President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

JAPANESE OVERSEAS OFFICIALS

Tokyo, Feb. 20.—The Japanese Government hopes to send overseas representatives to seven other countries besides the United States, which has already approved the establishment of offices in four cities.

The Japanese Foreign Office withheld comment, but the Mainichi Shimbun, quoting Foreign Office circles, said those countries are Brazil, Pakistan, India, Burma, Thailand, Sweden and France.

The Mainichi said the Foreign Office has selected the heads and assistant chiefs for the overseas offices in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Honolulu as follows:

New York—Kohei Teraoka (chief), Sakamoto Sato (vice-chief). San Francisco—Ata Yuama and Masahiko Nishibori. Los Angeles—Seizo Hyuga and Keisuke Arima. Honolulu—Koichi Suzuki and Hiroshi Iizumi.

The Mainichi said the officials are expected to leave for their posts in the middle of March if their clearances are obtained from SCAP.—United Press.

Reforms In Tanganyika Proposed

Geneva, Feb. 20.—The 12-member United Nations Trusteeship Council today recommended that Britain take steps to end all discriminatory laws and practices in Tanganyika.

It urged consideration of the possibility of setting up inter-racial schools. Segregation of European, Asian and African children in different schools, it thought, might "perpetuate feelings of racial discrimination and superiority."

In a report to the territory, the Council offered congratulations on the "General Improvement in the standard of living" and listed its recommendations for further improvements.

The Council "noted with concern" that Tanganyika medical facilities left much room for improvement and hoped that a "great expansion and development of medical services will be undertaken without delay."

Improvements in general education policy, with particular attention to girls and with more help for students to attend overseas universities, were also suggested.—Reuter.

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The 465-ton man o' war Stork, built in 1882, will soon be towed from her mooring on the Thames at Hammersmith to the breakers' yards at Sheerness.

Built as a four-gun, single-screw gunboat, she is the man o' war that never saw a battle.

After her launching she spent four or five years surveying in the East Indies and a further period surveying in the Mediterranean and Red Sea. Then she was a hospital ship at Chatham and a store ship at Dover.

In her later years the Stork has been used as a training ship for boys. Right-seekers will remember the ship, as for years it has been used by the Oxford and Cambridge rowing eights as a starting and finishing post during training.

M. Spaak criticised the Council's Committee of Ministers for putting aside the Assembly's decisions. He denounced the methods of the committees set up by the Consultative Assembly, whose work was essential.

M. Spaak declared that the Assembly's work could only be productive if it was well prepared and if it could be well prepared only by its committees.

The Assembly's Permanent Committee had acted unanimously and without distinction of nationality or party to "correct the bad impression given by the Ministers' attitude," he said.

It had defined its rights and expressed its willingness to use them in correct and energetic terms. Therefore, the future was not wholly sombre though organised, and a united Europe would need long and patient effort.

In addition to the position taken by the Committee of Ministers, M. Spaak blamed the lack of progress in recent months on the "desperate" manner in which the devaluation of European currencies had been carried out.

In devaluation, M. Spaak said, the Government had thought only of its own interests, "trying to assure for themselves a maximum of advantages without preoccupying themselves with the common European good."

"This manifestation of economic egoism has had the effect of a cold shower on enthusiasm, showing that there is still a great distance between words and deeds."—Reuter.

Brigadier Young's brilliant biography just published in England will be made available in serial form by the

SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY POST

The first instalment will appear on Sunday, February 26.

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— NEXT CHANGE — Bob Hope • Betty Hutton

— LET'S FACE IT —

REDS MEET IN OSLO

Oslo, Feb. 20.—About 200 delegates were present when Norway's Communist Party Congress opened in Oslo today under the chairmanship of the Party leader, Emil Lovlien.

The delegates' credentials were closely examined as they entered the hall.

The press was excluded. It would appear that Emil Lovlien has gained the upper hand in the internal struggle for power, which recently split the Party in two. The Congress, which started today, is intended to confirm Lovlien's victory over the "Second Centre" and its leader, Peder Furubotn.

No prominent members of the Second Centre were present when the Congress opened.—Reuter.

Students Clash With Police

Naples, Feb. 20.—Steel-helmeted riot police today pitched tear gas bombs at Naples students who tried to occupy the University buildings.

The students had occupied the University last week after the refusal of the University authorities to lower fees.

The students returned again today, entered through a back door and attempted to drive out the police.

Several policemen and students were injured, and a number of arrests were made.—Reuter.

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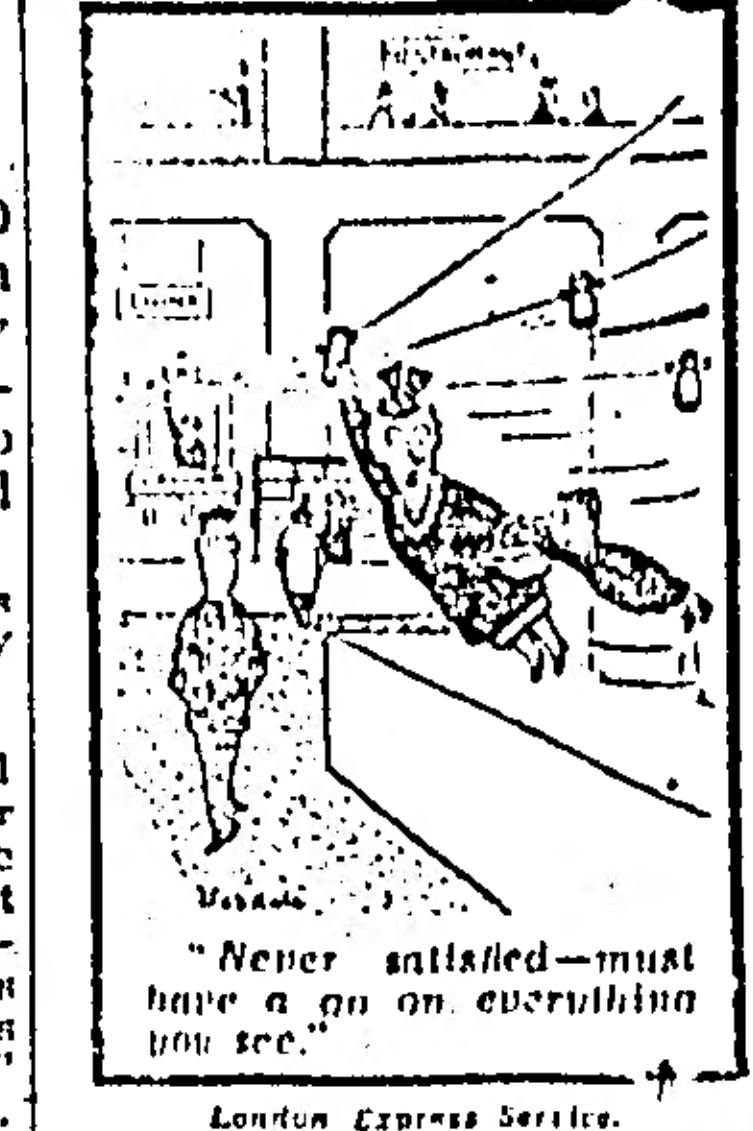
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POCKET CARTOON



VAN'S LONG BULLFIGHT

Mexico City, Feb. 20.—Movie star Van Johnson claimed the distinction today of having seen what experts termed the longest bull fight of the season.

The blonde actor and his party of six watched yesterday while three top-flight toreros did everything they could to send six sweet-tempered beasts into a fight. After the fifth bull met his death with a sword, Johnson went impatiently down to the ring to talk with torador Raul Ochoa.

Movie fans were as lackadaisical as the bulls. None asked Johnson for his autograph.—United Press.

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Price, 10 cents per edition.
Subscription: \$0.50 per month.
Postage: China and Macao, \$1.00 per month; other countries, \$1.50 per month.
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Telephones: 20015, 20016, 20017.

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Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
IF NOT PREPAID A BOOKING FEE OF 50 cents IS CHARGED.

Names and addresses should accompany advertisements, but not necessarily for publication, but to ensure that replies are received by the person for whom they are intended.

We will forward replies to the stated address if the advertiser desires.

All advertisers purporting to loan money must publish their names and addresses in the advertisements.

If the wants of advertisers are quickly met and they do not desire any further replies forwarded, we shall be glad to be notified promptly to that effect when a suitable acknowledgment will be inserted free of charge.

DEATHS
FOOKES—N. H. Fookes, beloved husband of Mrs. Fookes, died suddenly and peacefully at 12, Carnarvon Road at midnight on February 19, 1950. A cremation service will be held at the Union Chapel, Jordan Road, Kowloon at 3 p.m. Tuesday, 21st February, 1950. No flowers.

FOUND
CHEQUE Book on counter of South China Morning Post business office. Apply Secretary, "S. C. M. Post."

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Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICE GRIFFITHS for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Hongkong.